

GI Lauds Treatment in Yalu Camp

Daily Worker

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City Fusion Backs Wagner; Boro Park Bolt Hits Mayor

By MICHAEL SINGER

The Wagner campaign against Mayor Impellitteri for the Democratic mayoralty nomination picked up steam yesterday with several important primary developments. First, the City Fusion Party endorsed Robert F. Wagner for mayor, with chairman Michael Potter pledging the party's support to the anti-Impellitteri candidate in the primary fight and in the general election. The Fusion Party had first endorsed County Court Judge Samuel Leibowitz for mayor, but the Kings County jurist withdrew from the race last month on the grounds that he did not have the funds for a campaign.

Potter's announcement startled the Impellitteri crowd, which had been hoping for successful talks between the Fusion Party and the Dewey forces backing Republican mayoralty candidate Harold Riegelman. But Potter punctured the Farley-Dewey balloon by hailing Wagner as a candidate in the "LaGuardia tradition."

The second important factor yesterday which brought chagrin

to the Impellitteri camp was the bolt by leaders and a majority of the regular democratic organization club in Boro Park from Impellitteri to Wagner.

Joseph Kottler, president of the Victory Democratic Club, and Ruben J. Aronson, the club's Law Committee chairman, announced their split with Assemblyman Philip Schupler, district leader and supporter of Kenneth Sutherland, county chairman, who is guiding the Impellitteri primary campaign in Brooklyn.

In a letter to Schupler, a candidate for City Council, Aronson charged that the Democratic pro-Impellitteri district leader was not reflecting the "mind of the people of our community."

Declaring his strong opposition to Schupler's attempt to "have our organization tied to the candidacy of Mayor Impellitteri," Aronson

declared: "The three years of Impellitteri's mismanagement of our city have resulted in the financial plight which brought on the 15-cent fare and the increased sales tax. You, Mr. Schupler, who made political capital of your ineffectual opposi-

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WADDINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A 25-year-old U. S. soldier, among the first Americans released, was back home here today with a story of being well-treated during his 33 months imprisonment as prisoner of war in a camp on the Yalu River in North Korea.

The soldier, Pfc. Donald James Duman, rejoined his family here after a trip from the West Coast.

Dumas came home smiling, tanned and in excellent physical condition. He said he was coming back to "work on the farm" as soon as the Army gives him his discharge papers. Taken prisoner on Nov. 2, 1950, Dumas was among the two-thirds of his company captured in the fighting. In

No. 5 on the Yalu River.

"There was no fence around the camp, constructed in a wide open area," he said. "We had swimming and outdoor sports which included football and softball."

"The medical care given United Nations prisoners was better than the Chinese had for themselves," said Dumas as he sat in the living room of his farm home.

There were doctors and nurses available at all times, although the supply of medicine was only fair. Penicillin was scarce, the supply being only

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Adenauer Mobs Terrorize Peace Parties

The Worker Foreign Department

The West German government of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer launched a pre-election terror campaign throughout the area yesterday, according to news reports from both zones of Germany. One report said Adenauer had mobilized four million citizens as a "voluntary" vigilante force co-operating with police against an alleged "invasion" of "Communist youth" from East Germany.

In the 1949 elections, it is recalled, fascist German mobs co-operated with the police in attacking Communist Party and peace candidates, and in intimidating voters believed ready to support them.

The same methods are being used on a much greater scale in West Germany today, so as to frighten voters who intend to support the three pro-unity and pro-peace parties—Communist Party, All-German People's Party, and League of Germans—in the general election Sunday.

Furriers Urge Defeat Of Dewey, Impellitteri

Defeat of Mayor Impellitteri in the Democratic primary on Sept. 15, and a joint conference of CIO, AFL and independent unions and of the American Labor and Liberal

by the two top bodies of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

In an important election statement drawn up after "thorough and lengthy discussion" by top legislative bodies of the Furriers Joint Council and the Joint Board Fur Dressers & Dyers Union, the two fur groups called the defeat of the "Dewey-Impellitteri" steal the "major objective in the coming election campaign." The unions charged Impellitteri with being the "errand boy of the most corrupt, reactionary Tammany politicians."

They joined in an appeal to "all unions in the city to urge enrolled

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GRAND JURY CHARGES FOUR WOR PICKETS WITH ASSAULT

A New York County Grand Jury yesterday handed up three bills of information charging members of a picket line at radio and television station WOR with assault.

District Attorney Frank Hogan said the charges grew out of an incident on the picket line at the station's Broadway studio last Sunday. The four men charged, members of the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers, were arrested and paroled pending a hearing next Tuesday.

The men named by the Grand Jury were identified by Hogan as Thomas McNulty, 42, (2134 Colonial Ave., the Bronx); Herbert Ackerman, 34 (42-80th St., Elmhurst, Queens); John F. Shanahan, 46 (49 W. 72nd St.)

And Joseph Gray, 32 (3866 White Plains Rd., The Bronx).

Redbaiting, Expulsions Marked Start Of Tommy Lewis to Power and Fortune

By GEORGE MORRIS

The press is full of stories describing how Tommy Lewis, the murdered president of Bronx Local 32-E, Building Service Employees, turned his union office into a very profitable racket for himself. It now develops that Lewis' union concessions to the Yonkers Raceway were so substantial

that it paid the track's owners to give Lawrence (Lala) Lynch, an ex-convict and brother of James, another official of 32-E, the sum of \$2,000 a month as a "labor trouble shooter" and negotiator of those concessions at the expense of 1,800 employees.

Things went well for Lewis, Lynch and others who exploited dictatorial control over the 5,000 members of Local 32-E until they fell out over the spoils and the shooting began.

But completely omitted from the numerous biographies on the fast-rising Tommy Lewis is the fact that he obtained his start on the road to power and fortune in 1940 by expelling 21 members of the local as "Communists" and then driving out opposition to his

a common saying in labor circles vehicular homicide.

The land was well cultivated for racketeering in Local 32-E by Sam Abrams, who as president in 1940 landed in prison for stealing union funds and wholesale extortion from Bronx apartment owners. When Abrams went to prison, Scalise named his racketeer

pal, Izzy Schwartz, to take charge of Local 32-E. Schwartz, who soon was indicted along with Scalise, named Tommy Lewis as business manager of the local and an executive board of Scalise henchmen.

Thus installed in office, Lewis

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5 TO 5 VOTE BLOCKS UN INVESTIGATION IN MOROCCO

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 3.—A 5 to 5 vote in the United Nations Security Council today blocked the effort of the Asian-African nations to have the UN investigate the conduct of the French imperialists in Morocco. The vote prevented the issue from being put on the Council's agenda,

for which seven votes are needed.

The Soviet Union, Lebanon, Chile and the Chiang Kai-shek delegate supported the appeal presented by 15 Asian and African nations.

Voting against were the U.S., France, Britain, Colombia and Denmark. Greece abstained.

Cold Air Nosing Its Way Into Sweltering East

A long-awaited mass of cold air has moved into the sweltering eastern two-thirds of the nation.

The cool front was still only on the heat's edges, moving at a 20-mile-per hour clip along the Dakota-Minnesota border and reaching down into central Nebraska.

But forecasters said it would get as far as Chicago by late today and probably continue to roll eastward.

The cool air made its appearance after most of the nation had suffered through another scorcher, with the thermometer in N. Y. soaring into the upper 90s.

Thermometers continued their record-breaking spree for the ninth straight miserable day and more than 100 deaths attributed to the heat wave were reported.

A Chicago record was broken for the eighth straight day when the mercury hit 101. It was 103 for the second day in a row at Louisville, 101 at Cleveland and 100 at Columbus, O.

But the cool front was already tumbling temperatures in the west. The mercury fell to a brisk 52 at Rapid City, S. D., Wednesday night while, 400 miles a day at Sioux City, Ia., it was still 91.

But today, the forecasters said, midwesterners will probably wake up to temperatures in the low 80s.

A separate cold front was cooling things off in New England and was blamed for stirring up a severe lightning and wind storm over Massachusetts Wednesday night.

Several lightning-sparked fires sprang up in greater Boston and a "miniature twister" caused heavy damage to a four-story brick building near the Brookline-Boston line.

drive for power and fortune. It is

Labor Dep't Helps Break Mexican Migrants' Strike

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—The U.S. Department of Labor (farm-labor division) has gone into the business of strikebreaking here against Mexican farm workers, turning their leaders over to U.S. Immigration agents for deportation.

The sordid story of U.S. Department of Labor aid to slave-driving bosses begins with the coming to Battle Creek, Mich. area of 35 Mexican workers to work at the Food City Pickle Co. Their employer was Joseph DiRuiter, president of the company.

The workers were forced to toil in the fields from 7 a.m. till 8:30 p.m. "Living" quarters were a 75x35-foot room, into which 150 workers were crammed, bed touching bed.

"The food" was beans and soup, ill-prepared, for breakfast, dinner, and supper. Once in a while rice (if the workers bought it), or a piece of meat which the workers refused to eat.

There were two showers for 130 men after a day in the blazing hot fields, and four toilets which sometimes flushed. The floor was dirty. There was no medical attention.

After two weeks of this, the workers elected four representatives to take up these beefs with DiRuiter.

The beef the workers won first was the return of \$4.50 docked from their wages for blankets, a violation of their contract. They each signed an individual contract and the Mexican Consul here is

supposed to see they are not exploited.

The workers protested then about 40 men being packed into a panel truck with razor sharp hoes. DiRuiter turned them down. The workers went on strike, asking for a fair hearing.

The workers' representatives were called into the office of the company where DiRuiter, his field representatives (the workers have other names for them) and Carl Davenport who is the Compliance Officer for the U.S. Department of Labor (farm labor division) were present.

Davenport told the men their contracts were terminated because of their actions and they would have to return to Mexico. The workers demanded to speak to the Mexican Consul. Later one of the workers' representatives was called back and was told that Davenport had the Consul on the wire.

The worker said he believed it was a hoax. He wanted to talk with the Mexican Consul personally. This was refused.

Then DiRuiter called State police, who left saying they found no indication of any disorderliness. Davenport then called the U.S.

Immigration Department to pick up the four men whose contracts were terminated. The Immigration agent arrived, told the workers' leaders they were taking them to see the Mexican Consul. Instead they took them to the Wayne County Jail.

The workers at the camp staged a sitdown strike when they heard this and elected four more leaders, who were also taken to Wayne County Jail by the Immigration agents.

The arrested workers are now out on "voluntary departure" statute, but are appealing the decision by the U.S. Immigration Department.

MEXICAN SENATORS ASSAULT DICTATORSHIP IN CUBA

MEXICO CITY (Airmail).—Four Mexican senators, one a former president of Mexico, and one of Mexico's largest conservative daily newspapers have denounced the fascist "Law of Public Order, Security and National Economy" imposed on the people of Cuba by dictator Batista.

The newspaper, *El Universal*, published a legal study of the law in which they examined point by point Batista's attack on civil liberties. Their editorial that day assessed it as a "... monstrous law attacking the Rights of Man and attacking the constitutional guarantees" of the Cuban people.

Title of the editorial was "Liberty of the Press Is Dead in Cuba."

The four senators are Adolfo de la Huerta, ex-president of Mexico, and Salvador Trueba Urbina, Lauro F. Caloca, Gen. Jacinto Trevino. They made similar declarations as *El Universal*.

De la Huerta said, "as a citizen I believe that freedom of the press must be maintained in

violations, without any special restrictions. That is one of the purest manifestations of democracy."

Senator Trueba Urbina told *El Universal*: "I heartily agree with the opinion expressed by *El Universal* in relation to their analysis of the dictatorial measures applied by Gen. Batista in Cuba, in that these laws attack freedom of speech and the free expression of thoughts. . . . The whole law coerces freedom of thought thus attacking the most sacred rights of humanity."

Lauro G. Caloca agreed: "Batista's conduct is very strange to me . . . because he and I have talked many times of the liberties of the young people. . . . What Batista has done worries me and I hope to regain my health soon so that I can go to Havana and obtain a clear and precise impression on what has arisen there."

Gen. Trevino said that the people, in view of the Cuban case, must reaffirm their position in defense of the highest principles of liberty and freedom of expression.

NORTHWEST WOODWORKERS IN DRIVE FOR MINIMUM WAGE OF \$1.82 1/2 AN HOUR

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 3.—Refusing to accept the Weyerhaeuser five cent increase as the final word in 1953, the bulk of CIO International Woodworkers District 23 is launching negotiations around the fall opener for a boost in minimum wage to \$1.82 1/2 an hour, it was disclosed this week.

The drive to establish a district-wide \$1.82 1/2 floor unites locals that have already settled spring negotiations for the Weyerhaeuser nickel with locals that settled for no wage increase and still others whose spring negotiations are continuing. Coupled with the basic wage increase demand is one for corresponding increases in semi-skilled and skilled brackets.

Two major strikes in the district are lending strength to the negotiations, since in both walkouts a 12 1/2 cents an hour pay hike figures as a major item.

The strikes are in Pierce County, where Tacoma Local 23-9 has struck logging camps and the sawmill of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co., and in Mason County, where Shelton Local 23-38 has struck Simpson Logging Co.'s sawmill, fiber board plant and logging operation.

The Tacoma strike began July 24, the Shelton strike, Aug. 2. Both St. Paul's and Simpson's operations continue to be shut down tight. The two strikes involve about 1,000 men each.

The strike at Tacoma was precipitated when the company posted arbitrary new working rules calling for the bucking of logs at the landing. The change would mean cutting bucking crews from three men to two. When the men hit the bricks, Local 23-9 quickly reinstated the earlier abandoned regional wage demand of 12 1/2 cents an hour.

Also on strike for 12 1/2 cents are members of IWA Boommens Locals in Olympia, Tacoma and Belligham. Boommens in Longview are also reported ready to walk out. The boommens belong to their own district council. Their parallel action adds strength to the district-wide negotiations in the camps and mills.

Negotiations opened in Seattle with the Lumbermen's Industrial Relations Council (IIRC) on the fall opening, but were quickly broken off when the employers refused to proceed without a stenographic record. IWA spokesmen

refused to agree, pointing out that out-of-context statements made by union negotiators could be used by employers in paid ads and other divisive literature.

Vigorous use of the fall reopener by IWA in western Washington has in effect laid down a challenge to AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers leadership to produce results in their negotiations, from which little has been heard.

In another segment of the industry, AFL Pulp & Sulphite Workers, who many weeks ago rejected a two and a half per cent wage increase (about 4 to eight and a half cents an hour) are again voting on the same offer. Their negotiating committee contends it is the maximum employers are going to give.

During the last five months in which employers have been tough and tight-fisted, the lumber production, market and profit situation has been a healthy one from the operators' point of view, while workers have faced living costs that have risen every month since March, including a new high in July.

Record Rice Crop in China

PEKING, Sept. 3.—First step returns in Central-South China, which produces half the annual Chinese rice crop, show that the early rice harvest this year will surpass last year's by 10 percent.

In general, crop returns show that throughout the whole country Chinese peasants will this year reap the biggest harvest they have ever known.

It is expected to exceed last year's by just over 7 percent, both for all grains and for cotton. Last year's bumper harvest was the largest since 1936.

These figures explode completely the famine and food shortage reports manufactured by American agents and newspapermen in Hong Kong and elsewhere which have been circulating ever since the spring.

Even in areas where part of the wheat crop was affected by late spring frosts, crop reports now show that the yield has reached or surpassed last year's.

These achievements are due to hard work by the peasants, who are working more cooperatively and with greater knowledge of new methods, together with every possible support from the people's Government.

MINERS GIVEN \$135,000,000 IN YEAR BY WELFARE FUND

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (FP).—Expenditures of the United Mine Workers welfare and retirement fund totaled \$138,963,949.52 during the year ended June 30, 1953, the annual report, released Sept. 2, revealed.

All but 2.8 percent of that sum went into direct benefits. Administrative costs were \$3,863,720.

Receipts from royalty payments, raised from 30 cents to 40 cents a ton Oct. 1, 1952, under the soft coal contract of that year, totaled a little less than \$130 million. Interest on government bonds was almost \$1.8 million, making total receipts more than \$131 million.

Since the total expenditures were almost \$139 million, the balance of unexpended funds on hand declined from the previous year to about \$92 million, a drop of some \$7 million.

During the year the fund helped 266,421 beneficiaries, with a total of 394,528 benefits. Many received more than one benefit.

Pension payments totaled almost \$59 million, with more than 50,000 pensioners on the rolls as of June 30. The pension is \$100 a month with no deductions for federal old-age insurance payments or other outside income. Miners 60 or over who completed 20 years in the mines within the 30 years immediately prior to application are eligible for the pension.

Pensions authorized during the year totaled 6,706, compared with 8,139 the year before. Of the pensioners, 78.4 percent had more than 25 years in the coal mines. Average age at retirement was 63.1 years. Almost one-fifth of the pensioners were over 65. More

than three-fourths had living wives.

More than \$9 million was paid to relatives of totally disabled miners, more than \$10 million in death benefits, another \$7 million in maintenance benefits to widows and orphans, and \$105,000 in disaster benefits.

Hospital and medical benefits totaled more than \$56 million, making possible more than 2,000 days in hospitals. Medical care was provided for more than 200,000. The report emphasized success of rehabilitation work, praised cooperation of many private physicians, and hailed start of construction of UMW-financed hospitals in mining areas.

Millions Deprived of Vote by State Gerrymander, CIO Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (FP).—The "so-called system of representative government" in the U.S. is riddled with rotten boroughs which are "sapping the roots" of our democracy, the July CIO Economic Outlook, released this week, declared.

The article demonstrated how the system invalidates the votes of millions of Americans on national issues. The August issue, released at the same time, showed how it allows a minority to dominate state governments.

Because state legislators, for selfish reasons of vested interests, have refused to reapportion congressional districts or have gerrymandered them, "the votes of millions of citizens are worth only one half, one quarter, or one one-hundredth of the value of the votes of others," the Outlook said. As a result, many Americans are unable to register their consent in the national Congress, although the Declaration of Independence says that just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, the publication said.

The Outlook pointed out that for many years after adoption of the Constitution millions of citizens were denied the right to vote through poll taxes, property re-

quirements, sex and race discrimination. It expressed belief, however, that this discrimination is being conquered and more Americans vote now than ever before. But because of the refusal of state legislatures to reapportion their districts, the votes of individuals often mean little or nothing.

The Constitution provides that the seats in the House shall be apportioned according to the size of the states. Congress complies with this after each 10-year population census.

However, the states themselves often do not reapportion their own congressional districts according to population shifts inside the states, and often when they do, greedy interests prevail and the reapportionment is frequently worse than the old setup.

As a result, congressional districts actually vary from 159,000 population in the 2nd district of South Dakota to 807,000 in the

8th district of Texas. Within South Dakota, itself there is a variance of 159,000 in the 2nd district to 490,000 in the 1st district. Only 178,000 people live in the 12th Michigan district while 525,000 live in the Michigan 16th district.

In most cases the smallest districts, where each vote counts most, are the sparsely settled districts while the vastly overpopulated districts, where each vote counts least, are in industrial centers where workers live, the Outlook found.

The Outlook endorses a bill introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) which would force redistricting by establishing the general rule that no congressional district shall vary more than 15 percent above or below the average. It would also prevent gerrymandering by requiring that each district be "continuous" and "com-

plete". These figures explode completely the famine and food shortage reports manufactured by American agents and newspapermen in Hong Kong and elsewhere which have been circulating ever since the spring.

Even in areas where part of the wheat crop was affected by late spring frosts, crop reports now show that the yield has reached or surpassed last year's. These achievements are due to hard work by the peasants, who are working more cooperatively and with greater knowledge of new methods, together with every possible support from the people's Government.

Penn. Liquor Board Employees Join AFL

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 3 (FP).—The AFL State Council of Public Employees announced here that nearly 150 employees of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board applied for a local union charter. Local officers have been chosen, with John Calhoun as acting president and Henry Frantz as acting secretary-treasurer.

USSR Okays Student Editors' Trip; 1 Runs Out

Seven American college newspaper editors who asked the Soviet Union for permission to go there "to further international understanding," received permission Wednesday, and one promptly backed out because he "didn't want to be used as a propaganda tool" by the Soviet Union.

This panicky retreat from the freedom to see for himself which he had been squawking for was made by James Grant, co-editor of the Queens College Rampart. The young man apparently did not fully realize the implication of his position, which can only mean that he is afraid to see the truth because he is liable to be impressed!

The Soviet Embassy in Washington granted the requests un-

conditionally, saying the editors can go "anywhere" in the Soviet Union merely by paying the routine \$2.50 fee for the visa stamp on their passports. The trip still must be approved by the State Department here, which takes the same dim view of ACTUAL freedom of information as the frightened young Queens editor. However, the students have a precedent in the recent trip of 10

editors of regular newspapers to the Soviet Union.

The idea for the journey was originally raised by the editorial board of the Queens College Campus. Together with the Columbia Spectator, they sent out letters to 90 other publications and got back 16 favorable responses from editors not bulldozed by McCarthyism and willing to see world through their own eyes. The number dwindled to seven who actually turned in visa applications to Ambassador Zarubin. The students told Zarubin they got the idea from the trip of the 10 editors.

As things now stand, six student editors are still in line to make the trip. They are:

Arthur Brown of Mishawaka, Ind., editor of the University of Chicago Maroon; Natalie Becker of Brooklyn, co-editor of the Vassar Miscellany News; Daniel Berger, editor of the Oberlin (Ohio) College Review; Mark Edmond, editor of the Colorado University Boulder; Zander Hollander, feature editor of the University of Michigan Daily, and Kenneth F. Rystrom of Bayard, Neb., editor of the University of Nebraska's paper.

Grant's change of heart about going for fear of being a "tool"

is becoming a new line for red-baiters of the journalistic world. First they yell "why don't they let us behind the Iron Curtain to see things for ourselves. What are they afraid of, etc., etc., etc."

Then, as in the case of Romania inviting in four American correspondents during the recent World Youth Festival to see things for themselves, no stories from these writers appear in the American press! After all, as young Grant says so valiantly at Queens College, do you expect them to write what they see and thus be used as propaganda tools?

UN SECRETARY BOWS TO McCARTHY ON REHIRING

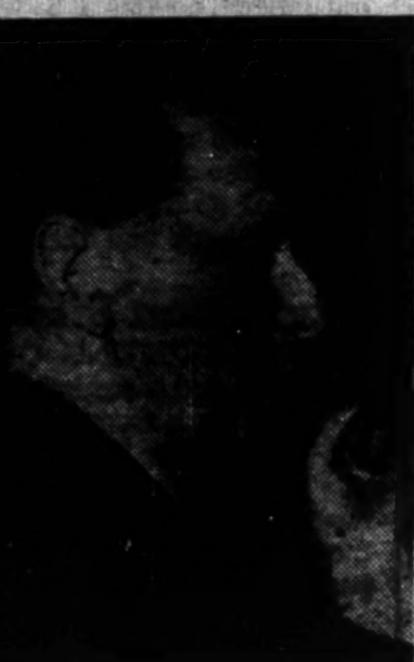
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, following the example of his predecessor Trygve Lie, yesterday bowed to the McCarthyite blackmail threat against the UN. Hammarskjold announced he would refuse to reinstate four U. S. employees of the UN who had been dismissed for invoking the Fifth Amendment in witchhunting sessions of congressional committees.

The Administrative Tribunal of the organization had ordered the four reinstated. But Hammarskjold, after attacks on the Tribunal's decision by Senators McCarthy (R-Wis) and Jenner (R-Ind), claimed he had veto authority over the Tribunal's decisions in any case where he deemed it "impossible" or "inadvisable" to carry them out.

Hammarskjold acted under pressure from the State Department. Before announcing his reversal of the Tribunal's decision, he had been visited by U. S. delegate James J. Wadsworth.

Hammarskjold said that in lieu of reinstating the four he would ask the Tribunal to fix proper compensation to them, as it did in the case of seven others who received from \$8,000 to \$40,000, after stating their preference not to re-

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HAMMARSKJOELD

DULLES RATTLES SABRE AGAINST EAST GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who yesterday brandished the sword at China, today attacked the existence of the East German Democratic Republic in warlike terms reminiscent of the Republicans' "liberation" threats during last year's elections.

Coming on the heels of the bel-

licose speech at the American Legion convention at St. Louis, today's statement that Moscow's alleged "stubborn hold" on East Germany is a "menace to the peace" was seen as a calculated new attempt to whip up war hysteria now that the Korean fighting is over.

Dulles also repeated to the news conference his "warning" to China against "intervention" in Indo-China. He said nothing about what the Chinese reaction should be to this country's sending guns, bombs, planes and flaming napalm to kill people in a country 6,000 miles from us and bordering on China.

In a prepared statement, Dulles denounced the continued partition of Germany as a "scandal" and a "crime," and said that the Soviet Union "has stubbornly held onto

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CRC TELLS WHAT TO DO IF APPROACHED BY FBI AGENT

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, yesterday said an increasing number of trade unions, students, housewives and professional people have visited the CRC office seeking advice in dealing with "FBI molestation and harrassment."

In reply to the many questions put to the CRC on the matter, Patterson made public the following statement:

"It is of great importance for all friends of democracy and peace to know their legal rights in dealing with FBI agents who are more active than ever before. If a stranger phones, asking questions of a personal character, answer none. If he announces he is an agent, answer no questions.

"Don't make any appointment with FBI agents! If one or two agents come to your house, ask only, 'Have you a summons or a warrant?' If they have neither, shut the door and don't let them in. If FBI agents accost you on the street, demand that they stop molesting you. Make a public scene if they do not move away. If an FBI agent serves you with a subpoena or a warrant for arrest, answer no questions.

"Demand to contact an attorney immediately. That is your constitutional right. The FBI will try to make all questions appear as 'reasonable' requests. People are trapped in this manner. Remember

all information obtained by the FBI is used to increase hysteria, terror and fear. It is neither in the cause of democracy or peace. Be on guard against these enemies of the people."

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ILA Lumber Handlers Switch to Teamsters

Secessionism and raiding by another AFL union were added yesterday to the troubles of the racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association. A hint that the AFL's recent order suspending the ILA may be followed by dismemberment or whittling

down of membership through jurisdictional claims, came yesterday with announcement that Lumber Handlers, Local 205, of the ILA, with 2,500 members, switched to the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The local headed by Sigmund Browarski was chartered by Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters, as Local 205 of that union.

Two possibilities emerged from the action of Beck's union: that the Teamsters union would seize

upon the opportunity offered by

the situation in the ILA to strip it

of warehouse and other locals not

involved in actual longshore work;

that the secession of Local 205 is

the first step toward eventual as-

sumption of the ILA's entire juris-

diction by the Teamsters.

There has been rumors that the

Teamsters are angling to take over

the ILA. It is not likely that Beck,

who is today the most powerful

person on the AFL's executive

council, would take any action the

AFL wouldn't approve.

WAGE TALKS

The shipowners, too, saw their

opportunity to make hay out of the

situation in the ILA. They an-

nounced there would be no more

talks in the current negotiations

until a stoppage in New Jersey of

members of Local 1247 ends. That

local last week ousted by a two-

to-one vote the administration of

Tony (Cheese) Marchito, Ryan

henchman.

In line with practice, the local

insisted on placing its own hiring

boss on the dock in place of the

one Marchito named and who,



RYAN

presumably, would discriminate against the new administration's supporters. The company refused to make the change.

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COAST REPORTER'S OUSTER HELD PERIL TO PRESS

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—Freedom of the press guarantees were thrown overboard by the city council this week when it voted unanimously to exclude The Daily People's World from press privi-

ileges.

Councilman Harold Harby, his voice shrill and hysterical, made the exclusion motion. It was seconded by Councilman Gordon Hahn, former assemblyman, who cited similar action of the state legislature instigated by State Sen. Jack B. Tenney.

Harby opened his red baiting attack as the council chambers filled with members of super-patriotic splinter groups on hand to hail the appointment of Mrs. Harriett Davenport to the 12th district vacancy. They cheered each lie flung at this newspaper.

Don Wheeldin, only Negro reporter employed by any local daily newspaper, was at his seat in the press section throughout the hour-long sputtering of invective joined in by members of the council's so-called "liberal bloc."

The vote to exclude the newspaper was unanimous. Wheeldin asked permission to speak. Council President John C. Gibson, Jr., asked the council if it wanted to hear Wheeldin. He was denied that right.

Sergeant at Arms Charles Williams escorted Wheeldin from the press desk to the spectators' section, where Wheeldin was asked to make his statement for a radio recording.

"At a time when there is so much talk about 'democracy' and

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New NLRB Head Shows Strong Anti-Labor Bias

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (FP).—Representatives of organized labor were watching with concern to see if President Eisenhower's future appointments to the NLRB will be of the same stripe as the new chairman, Guy Farmer.

The concern grew as Farmer dissented in four successive cases in which the board majority, still composed of Democratic appointees, ruled for labor.

Of particular significance was Farmer's dissent in a small southern case which involved few workers but which contained issues affecting the entire problem of company terror.

Board members John M. Houston, Paul L. Styles and Ivan H. Peterson ruled that cards signed by employees authorizing a union to represent them established the union's majority even though it later lost a collective bargaining election after company interference. The case involved the Rub-

ber Mfg. Co. of Athens, Ga., and the CIO United Rubber Workers.

The union presented cards showing 10 out of the company's 14 employees favored it. Six weeks later the union lost an election by a vote of 6 to 13.

The majority of the board held the company practiced "coercive conduct" to persuade employees to vote against the union. Farmer held evidence of that conduct was not conclusive. Board member Abe Murdock did not participate.

ANOTHER CASE

Farmer also dissented in a case in which the majority reaffirmed NLRB jurisdiction over auto dealers as part of the nation-wide sys-

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Will Social Democrats Repeat Pre-Hitler Errors?

UNITY OF GERMANY is the big issue of West Germany's general election Sunday. The vote received by the three parties calling for peaceful reunification through negotiations will have much greater weight in the final outcome of this issue than the vote for the Social Democrats and the three parties of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's governing coalition—the Christian Democratic Union, Free Democrats and the German Party.

The ballots for the three parties favoring peaceful reunification through negotiations—Communist Party, All German People's Party, and League of Germans—will be cast under conditions of terror and corruption. In addition to having been discriminated against by the press and radio, having been denied the use of public meeting places, and having been subjected to police persecution and Nazi attacks, these parties have also been handicapped in respect to campaign funds. Both the German and the American sources of big money have been opened wide to the Adenauer coalition parties and the Social Democrats. Because of such conditions, votes cast in favor of peaceful reunification through negotiations will represent a much more faithful expression of popular sentiment, and a

much greater consciousness and militance than could be deduced solely from consideration of their number.

Adenauer's government has so rigged the election that unless each of these parties elects a minimum of 25 candidates, it will be deprived of any representation whatsoever in the new Bundestag (lower house of Parliament). By this means, Adenauer hopes to command the necessary two-thirds majority in the Bundestag required to amend the Constitution and write into it a provision allowing Germany to rearm. This will be necessary in case the Bonn federal court voids as illegal the ratification of the European Defense Community Treaty which Adenauer blackjacked through the Parliament.

But Adenauer himself has been unwilling to predict that he will win this two-thirds majority. And some observers have already forecast a post-election situation similar to that De Gasperi faced after the last Italian elections. In such a situation, Adenauer would undoubtedly seek support of the openly neo-Nazi German Right Party and Waldemar Kraft's hodge-podge of Nazi war veterans, ex-SS men, "expellees," that is, persons who formerly lived in territories now incorporated in the People's Democracies and who now demand the

forcible return of these territories.

An Adenauer victory of any kind, therefore, will set off a drive for German remilitarization accompanied by intensified domestic reaction. And hence the bigger the vote for the three pro-peace and pro-unity parties, the brighter the augury for successful popular struggles against remilitarization which would be one form of the sharpened class conflict an Adenauer victory will herald.

SUCH PROSPECTS might have been entirely averted, however, had the Social Democratic Party taken a strong and straightforward position on the issue of German unity. For the Social Democrats, second in popular support and power only to Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union, by reaching agreement on this question with the three small pro-unity parties, might have hoped to head a new coalition government. And such a government would have been in position to transform radically Germany's entire present situation and future.

But the Social Democrats chose to straddle the issue of unity, and therefore to straddle also the issue of peace. The interdependence of the 2 issues consists in the fact that so long as Germany is dismembered and occupied by foreign powers, West Germany will be subjected to pressure for a new Nazi-led

(Continued on Page 5)

World of Labor

by George Morris

Southern Goon Squads And Army Procurement

THERE IS MORE than just another kidnapping and beating of a union organizer in the story out of Ashland, Miss., on the young Amalgamated Clothing Workers representative whom a goon squad took to a lonely spot off a road and beat mercilessly. It is also apparent that Jacob Fotofsky, general president of the ACW, rushed to Washington on this matter to ask for more than just another routine investigation of southern outrage. The ACW is trying to organize a plant working on Army shirts.

For more than a year now the ACW has been charging that military procurement agencies are favoring the non-union employers, some of whom had come into existence overnight, many of whom take refuge in the protected open shop havens in the South. The formal claim is that the bids of those employers are lower on the clothing, shirts, textiles and other products ordered by the armed forces.

But the spirit of "free enterprise" and "equal opportunity" that is supposed to be the underlying rule for the bid policy, is considerably distorted, to put it mildly, in the way it operates for the southern manufacturers. These "free" enterprisers, who grab the lush orders, are often guaranteed tax-free (and sometimes rent-free) premises by the local reactionary municipalities. They are assured protection from unionism. They have at their service the Jim Crow system that enables them to exploit Negro workers more intensively than even the southern whites.

AT LAST YEAR'S convention, the ACW made a big point of this situation when it denounced the "generals" in the procurement agencies (then still under Truman) who were content to leave northern experienced clothing workers unemployed, while work went to a needlessly expanding garment industry in the south manned by inexperienced hands.

Mississippi has been a particularly happy hunting ground for those who seek a quick dollar out of the war economy. It has everything a "free" enterpriser needs.

The kidnapping and beating incident, an application against unions of the long-practiced methods against the Negro people, only confirms what the ACW feared. In fact, the union says, there has been a rash of violence against CIO and AFL unions throughout the South. A few weeks ago the ACW faced military rule in another Mississippi town where it was on strike.

That the military brass, whether under Truman or Eisenhower, co-operate with the union-haters should not surprise us. But it appears that under our general in the White House the rule of generals is to be especially implemented by the fact that we have a tight coalition of the northern reactionary monopoly interests and the most rabid of the South's racists and "states rightists." The Dixiecrats expect to be paid off for their election support for Eisenhower with the most tender attention to the

interests of the southern business and white supremacist groups.

THE SAME WEEK brought another example of the kind of spirit Washington encourages these days. When the telephone workers of the District of Columbia - Virginia - Maryland area went on strike the other day to break a four-month deadlock in negotiations, the executive officer for the Maryland military area immediately provided the company with 300 cots and 500 blankets from the National Guard's supplies, for use of scabs who might choose to stay on the premises. The general frankly justified his action on the claim that the military interests of the country require the smashing of such strike. He and the secretary of defense, the former General Motors head, Charles E. Wilson, ignored the protests of the CIO.

There isn't even a pretense that the government is an "impartial" or "classless" agency. With practically all its posts headed by top business executives, the government is frankly a class instrument—an instrument of business.

Nor was there ever a period in American history when generals were so openly, and in such large numbers, on the auction block available to the highest business bidder. Any general who doesn't wind up as an executive of a large company is looked upon as a failure. And the process that leads to high-paid executive positions begins long before the military man retires. He endears himself to big business as a strikebreaker, as a pro-curement agent, as an influence on the type of arms and materials the government should prefer, and as a front in political campaigns.

In these days, when so much is being "investigated" in Washington, would it be too much to ask that at least one inquiry dig into the influences that swing military orders to the non-union centers in the South, and how it comes that military men are so wanted by business for executive positions?

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

"Shook My Hand, Said I Was Their Friend..."

BLACK OAK, a suburb of Chicago, was all excited this week about the return of a POW who "came back from the dead." He is 21-year-old Sgt. Glenn E. (Jake) Stotts. Captured in November, 1950, he had been supposed dead for some time by his parents. Last Monday he came home to the accompaniment of a civic welcome.

A full page of pictures and his story appeared in the Hammond Times, showing Stotts being greeted by officials, and then re-united with his family of six brothers and sisters, his mother and father.

"Once inside the house," the moving story relates, "the bedlam halted as Jake embraced his dad for fully three minutes without speaking."

"My God. My God," the older man said.

"I'm home, dad," Jake replied.

Here is how "Jake" is quoted on his capture and imprisonment after his outfit was encircled by the Chinese at Unson.

"They took everything away from me and then shook my hand and said I was their friend. I had malaria in the camp (Camp 5) but other than that I had good treatment. I gained two pounds."

"We played all types of sports and had a chance to go swimming, too. The food wasn't the best, but I ate it. We had to attend their indoctrination classes a first, but during the past two years we didn't have any of it."

"Those classes were quite an experience. Very interesting, but I couldn't go for it. I guess I was in one of the better camps . . . we all came back and there was no real bad treatment."

Mass. Man Hits Trade Barriers

THE BURNING QUESTION of international trade finds it way more and more into the letter columns of the newspapers. Here is one, in part, from the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, under the heading "Controlling World Trade Will Not Insure Peace."

". . . the Kennedy produced and McCarthy approved report on the state of trade with belligerents by certain of our associates in the world government movement is a current example of elaborate, precise and costly information leading us astray."

"Penalizing those associates who deal with China in a manner not to our liking, by withdrawing our economic contributions to them, is likely to result in making the forbidden trade more attractive to both sides, such being the nature of mankind."

The problem of more peace and less war is not likely to be solved for long by controlling world trade, that is monopoly in our favor and in the name of peace, but by more concord with the law of diminishing returns, which seems to be on the side of infinite diversity in aspirations, methods and objectives which, of course, includes trade. That seems to be the touchstone of our Constitution's ability. . . .

KARL HAARTZ, Andover, Mass.

Jersey CIO Asks Criminal Action On Housing Bias

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 2.—The State CIO Council has asked H. Russell Morss Jr., Union County prosecutor, to institute criminal action against the Elizabeth Public Housing Authority for discriminatory practices in selection of tenants for the city's public housing projects.

The council's request was contained in a letter from Arthur Chapin, its civil rights director.

Chapin cited the 1950 New Jersey statute that makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to practice discrimination in the choice of tenants for a lowrent housing project. He said the local housing authority had violated this law by refusing admittance to Negroes in Maylag Manor, and by accepting them as tenants in Pioneer Homes only as vacancies of Negro tenants occurred there.

Anastasia Can't Shake Bodyguard

"Tough Tony" Anastasia, the Brooklyn dock boss, lost his plea yesterday for freedom from police chaperons.

Supreme Court Justice Anthony Di Giovanna ruled that Police Commissioner George Monaghan was within his rights in assigning a bodyguard to Anastasia, a prominent figure in recent waterfront rackets and crime investigation.

But Di Giovanna ordered Kings County District Attorney Miles F. McDonald to withdraw his bodyguard from Anastasia. He said such protection "could be grossly misused."

Trend Seen to Longer Term Union Contracts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (FP).—A survey of current labor-management contracts by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a continuing trend toward negotiation of longer term agreements with wage reopening provisions.

Three-fourths of the agreements surveyed were for a period exceeding one year. Sixty percent covered a two-year period or more. More than one million workers were covered by contracts lasting four years or more.

The BLS listed 177 agreements, each covering 5,000 workers or more. In total they covered 5.3 million workers, or more than one-third of the estimated number of workers affected by collective bargaining contracts.

Fifty-nine agreements covering 2.6 million workers expire during the last seven months of 1953, including major railroad agreements and contracts in hard soft coal. Another 72 expire in 1954 and 48 are scheduled to remain in effect until 1955 or longer.

Fifty-five contracts covering 2.5 million workers contain clauses providing for wage adjustments tied to the BLS consumer price index. In two new agreements, however, involving the Philadelphia Transportation Co. and Sperry Gyroscope Co., escalator clauses which had been in previous contracts were dropped this year.

By June 15 nearly all unions with escalator clause contracts had converted from the old price index to the new one. The old index was discontinued as of June 15.

In 34 agreements covering 2.8 million workers provision was made for payment of an annual wage increase based on productivity, or improvement factors, or for the payment of some type of deferred wage increases.

Daily Worker

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

PERSPIRATION IN PEARLS

TO THE SWEATING, boiling, gasping, suffering worker stewing in a 100 degree factory or roasting in a sardine-jammed 15-cent fare subway, there comes one comforting note in this unending heat debacle. In Biarritz, the Marquis de Cueva and his wife, grand-daughter of the late John D. Rockefeller, staged a \$175,000 orgy replete with 18th Century trappings, swan-drawn gondolas, 3,000 champagne bottles, 20 barrels of wine and 200 bottles of rum, gold plate piled with air-borne foods from all over the world, perfumed lakes, silk-stockinged and bewigged servants and dusk-to-dawn revelry. We learn:

"Women wearing \$1,500,000 in jewels perspired freely...."

When gem-loaded, champagne-soaked and peacock-feathered degenerates can still perspire in a \$175,000 party atmosphere where everything but artificial weather was conjured up for the bacchanalian pleasures of the rich, what is there for us to complain about?

If the subway is an unbearable furnace, if your tenement is an oven, if your shop is like the furies of Hades, if the streets bake your shoes and sear your innards, just remember those unfortunates who spent millions on jewels, travelled thousands of miles to a French Riviera fantasy, dangle their legs in a perfumed lake and drunk champagne by the bucketful—only "to perspire freely."

MORE THREATS BY DULLES

SECRETARIAL DULLES continues to beat the war drums.

The moment in which chairman Mao Tse-tung of the government of People's China and the Soviet government newspaper both assert that the Korean armistice has reduced international tension—this is the precise moment chosen by Dulles to rattle sabers and try to heat up the political atmosphere.

Speaking at the St. Louis convention of the American Legion, Dulles hurled new threats at China.

Although he had agreed in Seoul with Syngman Rhee on actions to sabotage the Korean peace talks, and although the U. S. delegation had already begun these actions in the United Nations, Dulles pretended that the main danger to the political conference comes from the North Koreans and Chinese.

If efforts to obtain peace in Korea fail, Dulles said, knowing full well his plan with Rhee to make them fail, then China could no longer count on her "privileged sanctuary" north of the Yalu River.

Here is a threat to bomb China after the Dulles-Rhee plan to sabotage the Korean peace conference has been carried out—a threat to extend the Korean war into an Asian conflict!

And to make this threat more explicit, Dulles brandished bombs against China if that country should act to secure its Indo-China frontiers against interventionist forces which the Eisenhower Administration is underwriting to the tune of more than \$400,000,000 of American taxpayers' money.

THE LEGION KINGPINS, true to their chief aim in life, railroaded through the convention all the things for which Dulles spoke.

Dulles followed their line and called for using "every weapon" to drive the "Communist forces" out of Korea if the peace conference fails. This was not even a veiled demand for use of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction.

And in line with their support of these policies of war and aggression, they betrayed their true pro-fascist program for America. They defeated a move to ban racial discrimination in Legion subsidiary organizations, and they attacked even such an anti-Communist outfit as the Civil Liberties Union.

Indeed, a suitable atmosphere for Dulles with his racist arrogance and panicky dread of Communism and peace.

SUCH INCITEMENT to war and racial hatred would be unthinkable in any one of the Socialist countries which Dulles and the Legion kingpins like to revile. And if anyone did indulge in such incitements, under laws on the statute books of all those countries, laws which are strictly enforced, they would be instantly clapped into jail as a menace to society and world peace.

It is long past due for our own people of the United States to feel this way about war propagandists and instigators. For the policies of Dulles and the Legion ruling clique are profoundly anti-American. They have already isolated us from most of mankind, and will further undermine our national interest if they are unchallenged and unchecked.

Production in U.S. Faces An Inventory Roadblock

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

THE "BUSINESS-COMMUNITY," as it likes to call itself, is beginning to worry over the inventory problem. When the Department of Commerce figures for the second quarter came out they showed that there had been quite a gain in the so-called gross national product over the first quarter.

This gross product estimate is made up of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, net foreign investment and government purchases of goods and services.

An examination of these components of the gross national product showed that the big rise had been in the gross private domestic investment of from around \$54 billion (on an annual basis) to around \$61 billion.

The major part of this gain was represented by the "change in business inventories" which advanced from an annual rate of \$2.9 billion in the first quarter to \$8.8 billion in the second quarter.

Similar concern is expressed by business economists when they look at the latest figures on total inventories and sales released by the Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board.

The total inventories figure—including those of retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers—reached \$77.5 billion at the end of June, an all-time high.

So inventories, even when seasonally adjusted, had risen again, though sales had slipped in June. Total inventories, in

fact, had gone up every month since January.

THE INVENTORY situation is considered one of the "dark spots" from the government official point of view. As one of the conservative business weeklies put it: "Manufacturers' backlog of orders are continuing to shrink. Inventories continue to grow, despite big deliveries based on past orders."

The same business organ reports worry "in business and government circles about the way goods are piling up in factories, warehouses and stores."

It realizes also that cut in production is usually the result of an inventory situation of this sort. The so-called inventory recession of 1948-49 was of this type. Following the recent boom the coming business downturn could be much worse.

The fact is that inventories are now as large in relation to sales as they were in 1948, when the industrial production index of the Federal Reserve Board dropped from 195 in November (1948) to 161 in July of the following year.

Outlook for production for the third quarter of the present year now appears to be downward. The index has already fallen from 243 in March of this year

to 241 in June and to 232 in July, with a further drop expected in August. (See September Economic Notes.)

Main contributors to this decline in output, which is already closing some farm implement, auto and appliance plants, is this piling up of stocks especially at the manufacturing levels.

THE SLUMP in farm purchasing power, as well as the overexpansion of consumer credit in general, is also bound to show up in further declines in industrial production. Even Prof. Summer Slichter, in his latest optimistic blurb about the U.S. economy, in the New York Times (23) has to admit that, "The weakest aspect of the situation is that consumers own a large quantity of durable goods on which over \$20 billion is still owed and is payable within the next year or so."

While department store and other retail sales have held up relatively well during the first half of the year, the signs of a downturn are already in evidence here too.

On top of this the boom in residential building has apparently reached the top and started downward with decreases in new housing "starts" in three consecutive months. This also will serve as a drag on business activity in coming weeks.

WILL THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS REPEAT THE HITLER ERROR?

(Continued from Page 4)
Wehrmacht integrated in a Pentagon-controlled aggressive war alliance. Germany's dismemberment is therefore a pre-condition for its remilitarization and aggressive orientation.

Pretending to ignore the interconnection of these two issues, both Adenauer and the Social Democrats have been calculatingly vague on the question of German reunification. Adenauer has pretended publicly that once West Germany has been re-armed and integrated in the European Defense Community, he will then be able to get "better terms" from the Soviet Union on reunification. But privately he has talked about forcible reunification.

The Social Democrats have pretended that the question of unity took priority over Germany's integration in a U. S. controlled aggressive war bloc. They have urged a four-power conference now to clarify concrete proposals for German reunification, and an all-German government to decide on these proposals. So far, so good.

But characteristically, the Social Democrats then threw a monkey-wrench into their own plan, a fact which encourages the suspicion that their pretensions were never anything more than cold-blooded demagogic. They refused to recognize the government of the German Democratic Republic and talked vaguely about forming an All-German government by "free election." Thus they opposed the one concrete practical way in which an All-German government might be formed, and by opposing this, doomed the entire case for peaceful reunification through negotiation. Generalities were just fine electioneering opposition to a concrete means

of realizing the generalities achieved their real aim—the aim of sabotaging peaceful reunification.

Such behavior, it is recalled, was entirely in conformity with the role of the Social Democrats in the pre-Hitler days, when they repeatedly rejected Communist proposals for a united front and united militant actions against the Nazis. Their prime function, as Marxists have pointed out again and again, is to prevent the achievement of working class unity at times of grave peril to the nation.

Nor should any of us underestimate the peril to Germany, to Europe and to ourselves which a dismembered Germany continuously engenders. The defeated fascist putsch of June 17 in East Berlin indicates the extent to which the Adenauer government and the Social Democrats were prepared to go to achieve forcible reunification. They did not shrink from civil war and its ghastly possibilities.

And while there are such forces in power in West Germany, they will ever be willing tools of Secretary Dulles and his "liberation crusade." The end of this "crusade" is much more than civil war. One Boris Shub, a political adviser of the U. S. supported West Berlin radio stations, RIAS, and currently handling anti-Soviet broadcasts to the People's Democracies, gives an indication of the type of thinking which is prevalent among Dulles' "crusaders." Writing in The Freeman magazine of August 24, Shub advocated: ". . . the prompt entry of Western troops and West Berlin police into East Berlin—before the arrival of Soviet tanks." Such measures, he says, "would likely have completed the downfall of the tottering

German Communist government."

With such fools running loose in the State Department and the Pentagon, it is crystal clear why Germany's dismemberment becomes a peril to the United States.

Gov't Workers Ousted by GOP Organize

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (FP).—More than 300 government career workers, ousted by the GOP to make room for new favorites, met in the Commerce Dept. auditorium last night and formed the Civil Service Career Employees Assn.

The association's secretary, Mrs. Katherine Crowley, said many of the workers had spent more than 30 years in specialized government work before they were ousted. "We are going to act quickly to let President Eisenhower know of our predicament," she said.



Daily Worker

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UN Secretary

(Continued from Page 3)
ture to UN employment.

A review and discussion of the cases by the General Assembly, scheduled to meet Sept. 15, was indicated by Hammarskjold. The item of cash compensation on the agenda of the eighth session is expected to open debate on all issues involved.

Meanwhile, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee headed by Jenner was probing into the cases again. It asked U. S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge to submit to it the full text of the Tribunal's decision, and a new inquiry has been set for Sept. 21 in New York, six days after the Assembly session begins.

Coast

(Continued from Page 3)
'freedom' in our country, it seems odd that the city council would expel me, a representative of The Daily People's World, from its press section," he said.

The significance lies in the fact that I am the only Negro working newspaperman employed by a daily newspaper as a reporter in Los Angeles county.

"In view of this, when the word democracy is mentioned the facts all lie with my paper, which has given content and meaning to that which is an idle word in the mouths of the city councilmen.

The council's unanimous vote for my expulsion makes a mockery out of constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press and especially puts to shame those councilmen who have publicly proclaimed themselves members of the 'liberal bloc.'

"By its action, the council has in effect told reporters from other newspapers—either you write as we please or face similar treatment."

The Daily People's World has enjoyed city council press privileges since the paper's inception in 1938. By an odd coincidence, the 15 year tradition was broken on the heels of Mayor Norris Poulson's assumption of office and the reactionary "new looks" around city hall.

As an alibi for his action, Harby cited a Daily People's World story by Jack Young indicating he had a personal motive for attacks on the civil service department because his son had "flunked" examinations.

Harby contended his son had passed the tests. But the fact remained that he was not given a job. He didn't qualify under civil service regulations, according to reliable city hall sources.

Tommy Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)
next set about the task of entrenching himself permanently. The membership meanwhile, was in revolt, demanding a financial accounting and the ouster of the Scalise-Schwartz gang. As an indication of the sentiment, the local elected a progressive, Anthony Vetrone, as recording secretary in a special election.

With an election soon due for an executive board and officers, and the trend definitely towards rank and file control, the Scalise gang concluded that its only recourse was to raise the flag of "patriotism" and begin a drive against "Communists."

Without giving some 26 members including Vetrone, who were listed for expulsion, even a day's notice, the handpicked Scalise executive board held a hurried meeting on Aug. 5, 1940, and expelled them amidst newspaper fanfare. The action was taken just one day before the membership meeting that was to install Vetrone as recording secretary.

EVICTION WEAPON

Tommy Lewis followed quickly after the expulsion with notice to building owners that they must fire the expelled members, which meant also evicting them from the

premises. After that he held the threat of expulsion and eviction as his weapon for a totalitarian rule in the local and complete freedom for himself to make any deals he likes.

Today, 13 years later, as the Bronx District Attorney is digging into the affairs of the local that led to the murder of Lewis, the members are getting some idea of what Tommy Lewis really started to accomplish when he took the headlines in August, 1940, with his expulsion action.

The investigation has brought out that:

• Lawrence Lynch was fired as "labor trouble shooter" for the Yonkers race track at Lewis' demand, only a month before Lewis was murdered by a professional gunman.

• The owners of the track said they paid Lynch the immense salary of \$2,000 monthly all year round, although the track operates only a few months a year, because he "performed valuable services in combating the excessive demands" of Local 32-E. The track owners claimed they didn't even know Lynch was a long-term convict for robbery.

• It was further disclosed that Lewis' wife was a vice-president of an insurance firm, Alcor, through which Local 32-E's welfare fund was administered. The business of Alcor was almost entirely made up of welfare funds of locals steered to it by Lewis.

• So lucrative was Alcor that a split developed over the spoils between Lewis and Joseph P. Pizzo, now Bronx campaign manager for Mayor Impellitteri, who also had an interest in Alcor. In fact, Pizzo was paid off with \$40,000 when he left the firm. The amounts pocketed by the Lewis family, although not yet determined, appear to have run far above that sum.

ILA

(Continued from Page 3)
The ILA's strike deadline is Sept. 30.

The shipowners also turned down flatly the ILA's demand that they join with the union in a court challenge to the newly-enacted waterfront law outlawing public loaders and union hiring bosses and requiring longshoremen to register with State Employment Information Centers. The shipowners are supporting the law.

Another indication of dropping confidence in the ILA's future was the announcement by Louis Waldman that he had quit as counsel for the New York City and Atlantic District Council of the ILA. He presumably is still counsel for "King" Joe Ryan and the general office of the ILA.

Waldman, for 12 years attorney for the ILA, says he differs "sharply" with "those who now have control of the ILA organizations in the Port of New York." He didn't specify whom he meant, but he is reported claiming that underworld elements had become an influence in the organization.

That seemed an unlikely reason for Waldman, who had been attorney for the union through its most racket-ridden 12-year period.

There was an earlier indication that Waldman and the ILA's leaders weren't pulling together, when George M. Brenner was retained as attorney to handle the ILA court fight against the newly-enacted law.

GI

(Continued from Page 1)
what the Chinese confiscated from captured Americans.

Dumas said that the Chinese built a large club for the prisoners where they could play tennis, cards and Chinese pool. He added that Russian and Chinese magazines, translated in English, were made available to the prisoners.

Chinese broadcasts were translated into English and read to the prisoners by an American, said Dumas.

The Waddington soldier was a

USSR-CHINA AMITY CALLED SOLID BASIS OF ASIA PEACE

MOSCOW, Sept. 3.—The newspaper *Izvestia* said today that friendship between the Soviet Union and People's China would serve as a dependable basis in the future for guaranteeing peace and security in the Far East.

The statement came in an exchange of congratulatory telegrams between Mao Tse-Tung, China's president, and Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-Lai and Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov on the eighth anniversary of the victory over Japan.

The Chinese message said, "The external aid of the Soviet Union to the Chinese people is an important factor in the rapid restoration of

member of the Eighth Regiment, First Cavalry division. He enlisted in the army on April 13, 1950, and went overseas in August, 1950, landing at Pusan. He fought to a point 30 miles north of Teague before being captured on Nov. 2, 1950.

Ten days before he was taken prisoner, Dumas was wounded in the right arm by explosion of an enemy hand grenade. He was treated at a rear line field hospital and then hurried back to the fighting front.

"During the fierce fighting my company was almost completely wiped out three or four times," related Dumas. "The Chinese surprised us in our capture, moving in from the rear and then encircling our unit."

None of the Americans was killed in the enemy encirclement action, Dumas recalled, asserting that the Chinese, speaking in English, shouted, "hold your fire" and then moved in firing their own guns into the air.

"Advancing on us with pointed guns, the Chinese snatched our guns from us," said Dumas. "One American retrieved his gun but a Chinese soldier grabbed it right back. This exchange was repeated three times before the Chinese soldier whipped out his pistol, fired a shot which grazed the forehead of the American, who then was treated."

The Chinese marched their captives 180 miles to the prison camp.

"We walked most of the way excepting two nights when we rode on trucks," he declared. "It was bitter cold. I saw some Chinese soldiers take off their coats and loan them to shivering Americans. Wounded Americans were carried on stretchers by the Chinese."

NLRB

(Continued from Page 8)
sweep of the board's jurisdiction under the statute extends so far as to reach this small local businessman, I would not as a matter of administrative self-restraint exercise the authority which we may have over this employ-employer relationship."

RUNAWAY

Farmer also dissented in a case in which the majority held an employer who closed down his place, moved away and reopened a new business was in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The major-

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was the defeat of the "Dewey-Impeilitteri steal."

The statement came after a "thorough and lengthy discussion of the issues and the candidates in the mayoralty election" by top legislative bodies of both unions which are affiliated to the independent International Fur and Leather Workers Union. The unions charged Impellitteri with being the "errand boy of the most corrupt, reactionary Tammany politicians" and called on all unions to urge enrolled Democrats among their members to vote against Impellitteri on Primary Day, Sept. 15.

Dulles

(Continued from Page 3)
the part of Germany it occupies," and that "this is not only wrong to the Germans. It is a menace to the peace."

The crudity of this can be measured by the fact that Dulles through omission attempted to leave the impression that the Western powers had not "held onto" Western Germany, as well as actively renazifying in violation of the Potsdam agreement and that the German Democratic Republic was only established long after the West had dismembered Germany and set up a unilateral partition.

Also omitted was the fact that the Soviet Union had taken the lead in proposing top level meetings to settle the entire German question and lead quickly to the evacuation of all foreign troops and the unification of a democratic and neutral Germany.

Yesterday a joint note by the U. S., Britain and France to the Soviet Union proposed a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers on Germany and Austria in Lugano, Switzerland Oct. 15. This was in reply to the Soviet's reiteration of a proposal for a meeting of the heads of state to settle this and all other issues.

The note was couched in what some considered mild tones, as such notes go. This was seen as a "concession" to England and France, where the governments are subject to a much greater popular pressure to negotiate in good faith with the USSR.

Chinese Postal Workers' Pay Raised by 22%

PEKING, Sept. 3 (ALN).—The second National Congress of the Postal and Telecommunications Workers Union was told at its opening session that its members' wages have risen by an average of over 22 percent since 1949.

Deputy Chairman Li Ching-kan reported that 100,000 square meters of housing have been built for union members, and that an additional 150,000 square meters will be completed this year. Plans have been made for more clinics, nurseries, vacation resorts and canteens, he said.

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"From Here to Eternity" Lifts a Corner on Army Life

By LESTER RODNEY

LET IT BE understood right off that this is strictly a review of the movie named "From Here to Eternity," now playing at the Capitol, not any part of a comment on James Jones' book of the same name. Since about 100,000 will read the book, and about 50 million will see the movie, it seems sensible to treat the movie on its own merits. In addition, the fact is that movies based on books, often for no other reason than that they HAVE TO leave out a lot of the book, sometimes come out much better than the book. This is clearly the case in "From Here to Eternity," a film which must be recorded as a strikingly interesting portrayal of army garrison life.

This handsome piece of movie making is neither an anti-military film with a message of peace, nor a glorification of the Army likely to send young men panting to the nearest recruiting booth. It contains many truths, some lusty portrayals of real live people and their problems, a much better than average treatment of its two principal woman characters, and it also contains some Hollywood junk. In total it is a good show and I suspect you would like to see it.

The action takes place in the Schofield Army barracks in Hawaii before Pearl Harbor. Army veterans will immediately feel the tang of authenticity for barracks anywhere. Here is the cruel arbitrariness of army life, so much of it for the sheer sake of cruelty and arbitrariness, and here too is the camaraderie of ordinary guys thrown together in a common way of living, their humor, resilience, crudeness, basic sense of fairness, loyalty to each other, pride in their outfit, pride in doing what they are doing well and in being able to "take" so much more than the folks back home would ever dream they could. Beyond this, there is little outlook, and that is certainly typical enough of the army it portrays.

The picture centers around one company, with several plots weaving through it. There is the commanding officer, Capt. Holmes, and his 1st Sgt. Milton Warden, the latter a full-blooded performance by Burt Lancaster. Holmes is a weak, inefficient, pompous and cruel man who gratefully leaves most of the actual administration of the outfit to the quietly capable Warden.

CIs and vets will recognize the essential validity of this relationship—the man with little on the ball having become the officer through greater wealth, pull or higher formal education in civilian life, and the non-com who has the respect of the men and does the work. Recognizable too is Warden's strong revulsion at the very possibility of becoming an officer, the feeling that he would be deserting the men.

THERE IS an unusual effective slam at the double standard of morality in the portrayal of Karen, the Captain's wife, played in far from a stereotyped manner by the English actress Deborah Kerr. Warden looks her over with casual interest when she comes to ask for her husband, absent in town as usual. Another soldier tells him that Karen has a reputation for playing around, that when Holmes was stationed in Kentuck back in the states he knew several men who had dates with her.

Warden seeks her out one day, and things blossom rapidly. One night at a beach rendezvous he starts savagely and contemptuously prodding her on her past, irked by the tales he has heard. Karen banters lightly for a moment to continue the picture of a promiscuous woman the audience has been given, then blurts out her story,



DEBORAH KERR
The Captain's Wife

telling Warden bitterly to go back to the barracks and spread it around.

She was already pregnant when she realized she was trapped in a marriage to a cheap philanderer. When labor pains started, Holmes was out with another woman. He came home and collapsed in a drunken stupor, unable to get a doctor. The baby was born dead and Karen herself needed an operation which made it impossible for her to ever have babies.

This is strong stuff for a Hollywood movie.

Naturally, Karen continues as the now contrite Warden listens, she became bitter and cynical and fooled around a little. But now she had imagined that in Warden she had finally discovered a decent, equal relationship someone who understood her. The love affair matures fully after this and Karen asks Holmes for a divorce. He is jealous and wants to know who the man is.

"You of all people to ask that," Karen says, amused. "Why is it so different when it's the woman?"

Whereupon Holmes answers lamely, in a way which makes himself and what he says looks completely foolish:

"Well, it's, it's just different, that's all."

THEN THERE IS Private Prewitt and his girl. Played by thin faced, intense young Montgomery Clift, Prewitt is a 30-year-enlisted, a rootless, parentless, hard drinking, restless, thoroughly typical young man of the peacetime army. Back in the states he had been a promising boxer, but gave it up after blinding a friend. Now he is mercilessly persecuted by Holmes because he refuses to join the company boxing team and help put a feather in the C.O.'s cap. This is good and logical motivation.

Viciously put upon and cease-

lessly provoked, Prewitt "takes it" as a matter of principle. In a night club he meets Lorene, a young hostess played by Donna Reed. They fall in love. Drawn by her wistful tenderness to him, reflecting both their loneliness. Prewitt wants to marry her. She says no, and this is why. She comes from a poor family in Oregon, she tells him. She heard you could make a few thousand in Hawaii in a couple of years. She aims to go back and use the money to get into "proper" circles, to marry a "proper" husband, have a "proper" house and "proper" children and belong to the "proper" clubs. She is not interested in marrying a 30 year army man (but wants to continue their love relationship because she is lonely).

Whatever else one may have to say about this viewpoint, it is surely the stuff of contemporary life.

AND THERE IS Angelo Maggio, played with amazing simple rightness by Frank Sinatra, yes, Frank Sinatra the crooner! Here is one of Hollywood's better portrayals of an Italian-American. Maggio is a dead game, sensitive, life-loving, witty befriend of Prewitt who inevitably runs afoul of the Army's insensate cruelty, is murderously beaten in a prison stockade and dies trying to escape. The audience vibrates with Maggio in sympathetic anger when the word "Wop" comes from the mouth of the sadistic brute who beats him.

The picture is weakened by a contrived attempt to show this brutality as the work of individuals who are finally found out, rather than being inherent in the military caste system, and the very nature of an organization based on killing. We wind up with a new company commander sporting a halo of reasonableness. Of course, this could be, too. There are some good officers . . .

But no gimmick can take away from the true picture already painted in massive detail. Which is why the Navy has banned the film from all sea and shore showings as "derogatory of a sister service and a discredit to the armed service."

Some may want to know whether this is a "good" or "bad" picture. But every movie, even an obvious Academy Award winner to be, needn't be classified ponderously as "good" or "bad," as "progressive" or "reactionary." This is a picture show made for commercial purposes. Of course anyone dedicated to the task can find more things "wrong" with it than have been mentioned here. But for what it is, a moving picture of army life and love, it is a rattling good one.

Holiday Program at White Lake

The White Lake Lodge for its Labor Day week, will feature Mrs. Meta Davis, Caribbean pianist, tomorrow (Friday).

Gloria Davey, staff artist, will sing two songs composed by Miss Davis.

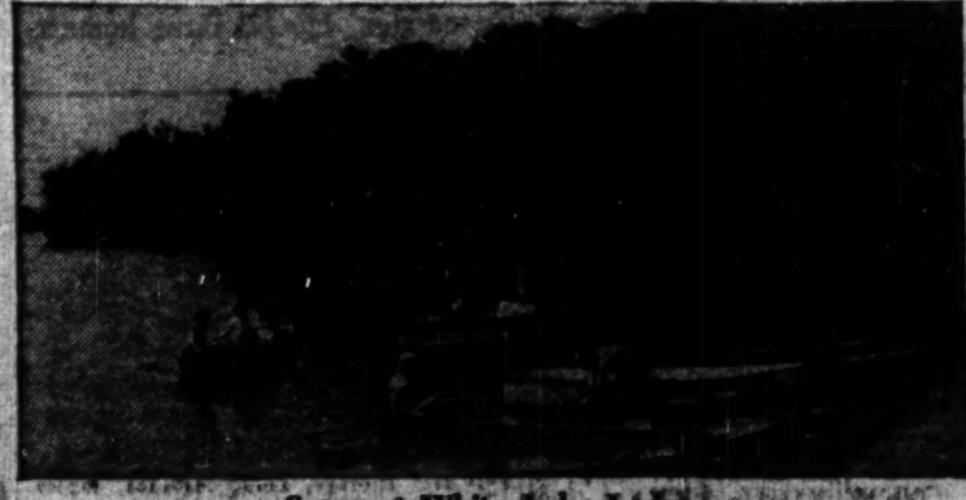
Also on the program are "Shicky" Albert, baritone; Samuel Schneider, clarinetist and Herman Autry, trumpet player.

Howard Fast, will speak Saturday

day morning on his new book, "The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti."

The review, "Time For A Change," will be presented Sunday. The show is directed by Broadway-Hollywood star Elliott Sullivan and also features Edward Eliscu, song writer.

A floor show will feature the dancer Tybee Arfa.



Scene at White Lake Lodge.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Before and Around the Ballgame at Ebbets

DO YOU REMEMBER any particular place you played a ballgame where it was hotter than this, your reporter asked Roy Campanella in the Dodger dugout before Wednesday night's steam bath frolic with the Milwaukee Braves.

"Maracaibo, Venezuela," Roy said without a second's hesitation. "Someone said you could fry an egg on the sidewalk, and went right ahead and proved it."

Around what time of year was this?

"Christmas time," chuckled Campy. "And that's a fact."

Milwaukee's Ed Mathews, the new home run king of the range, trotted off the practice field to his dugout. You've been around and seen a lot of good hitters, I said to Campy, how do you estimate this Mathews?

"He's a good hitter, all right, you don't need my opinion to see that," said Roy. "But if you mean how good is he going to be from now on, that depends on him, how much he wants to improve. I've seen some players who are just as good and no better after ten years of playing."

ON THE MILWAUKEE bench lean faced infield sub and pinch hitter Harry Hannebrink, who delivered a historic 9th inning bases loaded triple against our boys out Milwaukee way, fanned himself while the regulars went through their drill.

He was a quick deflator of New York's perverse boasting that it can't be much worse anywhere.

"Shoot," he snorted, "Down at Atlanta where I played last year it was like this every day from June on!"

Do you believe it, fellow New Yorkers? The man sounded like he almost meant it! How were Sunday doubleheaders in that league, I asked, as if I didn't know.

Hannebrink winced visibly at the recollection. He didn't have to answer.

"New Orleans," he said, "Was the only place they didn't try playing afternoon doubleheaders on Sunday. They began them at twilight. The humidity and the heat—."

"My own home town is no bargain," he grinned, "St. Louis, M. O."

Hannebrink's dad drives a truck for the St. Louis Post Dispatch, it turns out. Did he switch from the Cards to the Braves?

"Never was a Card fan," said the young Brave, "And was for the Braves soon as I got into their organization."

There is one thing this ballplayer saw which was much worse than the heat. As an 18-year-old sailor, he saw Hiroshima a few months after the bomb.

"I don't ever want to see anything like that again," he said soberly, "This was no small town, it was a real big city. They were starting to rebuild when we saw it, just starting . . .

"You see something like that, you sure don't hanker after any atomic wars."

He took a deep breath, shook his head as if to shake out a bad memory and came back to the present. The subject turned to ballparks good to hit in and the fact that you can't hit one 400 feet in Ebbets Field and have it caught.

"Not only that," he said, "But you can hit one real good in Milwaukee and it just doesn't take off good. We thought it would be easy to hit homers with that low fence, but the atmosphere holds it back."

"Of course," he said, "Your man Duke belted some real long ones out of there. And Ed hit one off Lindell's knuckleball the other day-wow! Those two I'd match against anyone for distance. Nobody gets out tape measures in this league . . ."

And Ed hit one off Lindell's knuckleball the other day-wow! BEFORE THE GAME there was a brief ceremony at home plate conducted by the New York Branch of the NAACP, currently conducting a recruiting drive. They were welcomed to the mike by Campanella, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the organization.

An officer of the New York Branch said "When we see the Dodgers we see teamwork in action. With that same spirit we will attain our goal for civil rights and democracy in our city." These words were cheered by the Ebbets Field fans, who are in the main people who want civil rights and democracy in our town. Then Campanella said "All of us owe a lot to this great game, baseball. It has that spirit of teamwork. All of us who have played this game have the same idea in mind—to make it even greater."

Also in the stands this night was a large group from Cutters Local 10 of the ILGWU.

All were hot.

At the start of the 2nd inning it began to rain. It was the first time I have ever heard any people at a ball game cheer for rain. It lasted a half hour and stopped, but instead of cooling things off it seemed to just turn the place into a Turkish Bath. You should have seen the uniforms on some of the players. The two catchers squatting with every pitch, toting all that extra equipment, were most effected, of course. No wonder catchers sometimes refer ruefully to their equipment as "the tools of ignorance," meaning it's smarter to play somewhere else.

WHAT'S THAT AGAIN? Who won the game? There was a game played? Well now, you all know who won Wednesday night's game by the time you read Friday's paper, don't you? Nobody can win 'em all, can they, not even the 1953 Dodgers. They won six in a row before this, didn't they? They were still 10 ahead of Milwaukee when it ended, weren't they? Whatta want, blood?

The Dodgers WERE ahead 7-2 going into the 4th and it looked like a breeze. The note then was the way the class lefthander Warren Spahn was pounded and the fact that you couldn't imagine Whitey Ford and Ed Lopat stopping this southpaw-murdering powerhouse.

Jim Gilliam, who leads both leagues in triples though he plays in a ballpark more suitable for doubles and homers, cleaned the bases with a blast down the rightcenter alley batting righthanded. Next inning against a righty he batted lefty and hit a similar drive through the leftcenter alley which would've been another triple except Meyer was on base in front of him. Billy Cox, back in action, hit himself a three-run homer. Two of the three Dodger regulars not in the running for the 100 RBI class knocked in three apiece.

(Continued on Page 8)

11 to 1 Strike Vote Does the Trick

By a Worker Correspondent

FLINT, Mich.—The Buick GM workers of Local 590 have just chalked up a smashing victory against the company. GM came to an agreement with the union after Buick workers voted 11,000 to 1,000 for strike action.

Things had really been popping at Buick. First the company has been really pouring it on us. The speedup has been unbearable, the plant cops were getting more brutal every day and supervision was laughing at our committeemen and elected officers.

We voted 11,000 to 1,000 to strike. This made the company sit up and take notice. When our bargaining committee went into negotiations you can be sure they knew

they had solid backing from the guys in the shop, and we won. All the speedup grievances in question have been favorably settled. Of course we all know that no real solution to speedup can come about until we change the five-year contract and give the union a say in setting production standards.

Plant protection cops have been put in their place and aren't allowed to molest or search the workers anymore. Three brothers who were fired on frameup charges are back to work, and a new seniority agreement with many improvements such as equal seniority rights for women has been signed.

One very important weakness in our victory is our failure to add an FEPC clause to our new seniority contract.

THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

JUSTICE DEPT. CREATES NEW CATEGORY OF DP'S

The following article is a section of a pamphlet by Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, entitled "Police State Terror."

"This situation reminds me of the treatment of deportees by the Nazis; they were required to aid in their deportation so as to create the impression that they were voluntary exiles." — Lester Gutterman, representing American Jewish Committee and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

After the non-citizen is ordered deported, he can appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals. Once the Board of Immigration Appeals sustains the deportation order, as it invariably does in political cases, a final order of deportation is entered against the non-citizen.

The non-citizen is then considered to have been accorded the full "benefit" of due process.

The Justice Department now proceeds to try to get travel documents on the basis of which it can deport the non-citizen. Under Section 243 (a) (7), the Attorney General can deport a non-citizen "to any country which is willing to accept such alien into its territory."

At the same time, the non-citizen must try to deport himself within six months after the final order of deportation. Sec-

tion 242 (e) provides that a non-citizen must "make timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to his departure."

The non-citizen left his country of birth 42 years ago. He has no relatives left in Europe. He is no longer familiar with the language or customs of his native land. He was raised in this country. He is a product of our society, our culture, our way of life. By no stretch of the imagination can he be regarded as Russian or Hungarian or anything, except average American.

He has no desire to leave his family or his friends.

Nevertheless, he is forced to seek some country that will accept him—an American version of a displaced person, displaced by the Justice Department's deportation hysteria.

Failure to make "timely application in good faith" for travel documents is a criminal offense. The penalty provided by Congress for this "offense" reflects its bias and hatred against non-citizens and exposes in still another way the viciousness of the Walter-McCarran Law, its obvious purpose to terrify the non-citizen.

Is this "offense" a serious crime?

Has the non-citizen jeopardized anyone's life or welfare?

Does this "offense" harm the country or the people in any way?

One expects the punishment to fit the crime. But, for the "crime" of failing to apply for documents, the non-citizen can be sentenced to serve ten years in a Federal penitentiary.

Two non-citizens have been indicted already under this provision: Martin Karasek, of Bettendorf, Iowa, a native of Austria, 51 years old, a legal resident of the United States for 49 years; and Frank Spector, of Los Angeles, a native of Russia, 55 years old, a resident of this country for 40 years. Their cases are now pending in the Federal courts. They each face ten years in a Federal penitentiary.

(To Be Continued)

Film Barred

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The Maryland State Board of motion picture censors for the second time today barred showing of the film "The Moon Is Blue."

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Chicago Housing Authority Challenged on Jimcrow

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The five-man board of the Chicago Housing Authority was challenged this week to end Jimcrow projects and to put rentals on a strict "first-come, first-served" basis.

The board has been criticized for its policy of appeasing racist elements, a policy which has led to the most recent outbreak of mob violence at Trumbull Park.

Mass pickettines after the CHA Board meeting demanded that "Democracy must not retreat from the mobs at Trumbull Park."

Most of the pickets were members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers. They issued leaflets and also picketed the City Hall where, they said, the Jimcrow policy of the CHA originates.

JOHN L. Yancey, the only member of the CHA commission, charged that the Board has been "pushed back by fear" and that "delaying tactics" are being used to halt the movement of Negro families into the four lily-white projects.

"The longer we put this off, the more difficult it is going to be," Yancey warned.

He said that the CHA board has passed enough "policy resolutions" which take a recorded position against Jimcrow in general.

"I am now asking for the passage of an action resolution which calls for putting that policy into effect," he said.

YANCEY'S resolution was put aside after it got no support from CHA Board president Wilfred Sykes or the three other commissioners.

Also deferred was the question of whether to evict the

family of Donald Howard, Negro mail carrier, from Trumbull Park. The family is threatened with eviction on the basis of "too much income."

This technicality is being pressed by racist groups, including those who organized the mob violence at Trumbull Park immediately after the Howards moved into the project which has been lily-white for 15 years.

CARL G. BUCK, president of the South Deering Improvement Association, appeared at the CHA Board meeting and demanded that the Howards be evicted. He told the board that he had repeated meetings with the mobsters at Trumbull Park.

The board meeting was virtually turned into an open hearing after Sam Parks, district leader of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, demanded the right to speak.

"This commission must take a position now," declared Parks, "on whether the Negro people of Chicago, who need places to live, are going to be allowed into all projects built with federal funds."

THE tense hearing room was filled with representatives of trade unions and community groups, protesting the CHA's unofficial ban against Negro families who make up the bulk of the applicants on the CHA's waiting list.

The board decided to bring eviction suits against two families at Trumbull Park who took

program he fooled the people."

The Furriers statement said that not only did Impellitteri fail to carry out "even a small fraction of his program" but "things have actually gotten worse."

"He has clearly demonstrated," the statement added, "that he is the errand boy of the most corrupt, reactionary Tammany politicians. He has completely sold out the people of New York. He has made an open deal for the sell-out with Gov. Dewey, the first fruits of which are already to be seen in the increase of the fare to 15 cents and possible further increases, with no improvement in maintenance or service on the transit lines, the recent 15 per cent rent increases and the continual deterioration of the schools and hospitals so that our children and the sick suffer from chronic neglect.

The unions charged Mayor Impellitteri failed to "prepare and provide" for gamma globulin serum

part in the mob violence against the Howard family. This action did not come, however, until after a heated debate in which Yancey called for "the same kind of decisive action we have taken before against undesirable tenants."

In the debate on action against the families of the hoodlums, Yancey stated: "We have to act in such a way as to tell these people, 'We do not approve of your action'."

THROUGHOUT the meeting, it was clear that differences existed between the commissioners and the CHA staff.

Executive secretary Elizabeth Wood asked for a clear stand by the board. "There was a time," she said, "when CHA could be administered on the basis of first-come, first-served. That has been changed."

Yancey disclosed that for two years the board has been toying with the policy of ending Jimcrow projects. He said that in the interim many new delaying tactics have been used, one of which was the waiting for the so-called Griffenhagen Report on whether segregation really exists in Chicago.

The report by the commercial survey agency has now come out, but Yancey declared that it does not answer the fundamental question facing the CHA, which is "a matter of judgement and not of statistics."

SYKES repeatedly opposed Yancey's proposals. At the side of the steel industrialist was James Downs, Mayor Kennelly's so-called housing coordinator. Downs insisted that the CHA could not move to end segregation without consulting the city authorities and agencies.

to protect the people "in the face of the growing polio epidemic" and "he has even refused to confer with alarmed parents of children exposed to polio."

Declaring that New York City is "the main center of the crisis-struck fur industry and a major center of the retail trade in all lines" the union statement charged Impellitteri with failure to "raise his voice in the mounting campaign to repeal the fur and other excise taxes."

"Even more, he was responsible for the 50 percent increase in the city sales tax to 3 percent."

After calling on all CIO, AFL, Independent unions and the ALP and Liberals to urge all enrolled Democrats among their members to "go to the polls on Primary Day, Sept. 15 and to make sure they do not vote for Impellitteri," the statement added:

"We in the Furriers Union will ask all our members who are enrolled Democrats not to vote for Impellitteri."

The union announced its readiness to participate fully in a "united conference" of all labor groups and the ALP and Liberal Parties to "guarantee the election of a mayor and other city officials who will be pro-labor, and therefore in the interests of the whole people."

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

Some batting order. Oh, yes, Campy lined number 35 into the seats off Spahn.

Could be Charley Dresen was a wee bit hasty in taking out Mcyer leading 7-2 when Russ yielded a double and a walk and threw two wide ones in the 4th. Is that a confidence building move? This time the bullpen failed, Dittmar hit a three-run homer off Hughes and the panic was on.

Jim Pendleton, the man from the Dodger farm system, who was filling in for the ailing Andy Pafko this night, was the villain with two singles, a double and a home run. He hit three homers in one game the other day at Pittsburgh.

STARTS TOMORROW



What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Jackie Robinson Story." The bush-leaguer who cracked Jimcrow in big time baseball, plays himself. Comfortably Cooled. One show only Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 9:15 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Jackie Robinson Story." (See details under Fri. Man.) Air cooled. One showing at 9:15 p.m. with socializing, from 8 p.m. on. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.)

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Jackie Robinson Story." (See details under Fri. Man.) Air cooled. One showing at 9:15 p.m. with socializing, from 8 p.m. on. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.)